

PASADENA WHISKY.
ITS STATUS LEARNEDLY CONSIDERED BY GEN. MANSFIELD.

The Constitutional Rights of Individuals and the Rights of Communities to Regulate—He Thinks Pasadena Can Prohibit.

During the discussion of the Pasadena license case recently in one of our courts, a citizen asked Ex-Gov. Mansfield what he thought of it, submitting for the Governor's consideration several propositions. His reply then was: "I will tell you tomorrow." Subsequently he submitted his views in writing, and the following is a copy of his reply. It seems to be a pretty clear exposition of the situation:

GOV. MANSFIELD'S OPINION.
Dear Sir: Your application for my views upon propositions Nos. 1 to 5 submitted, involves an examination of the liquor traffic, that has so often vexed the people of cities and called for judicial interpretation by courts upon the power of municipalities to regulate its sale and use within their respective jurisdictions.

Unfortunately for those who would eliminate it from the country and suppress its use upon economic or high moral grounds, its manufacture and sale as distilled spirits has its status among the industries of the country, its place upon the tax-roll, contributing largely to the revenue of the State, and in commerce as an article of export, recognized everywhere as property, and its sale an occasion for a legitimate trade from a legal standpoint, and as property, entitled to the protection of the law, like other property.

Notwithstanding this apparent equality before the law with other property, for some undeclared reason attending its indiscriminate sale and use, liquor, as such, has been the subject of frequent legislation, and its sale subjected to severe restrictive enactments by Legislatures of States, and by restraining ordinances in cities by the governing authorities thereof, and largely taxed, in the way of licenses, for purposes of revenue to provide for the cost and expenses of their respective municipalities.

Thus a man keeping a saloon is taxed much higher in proportion to the amount of capital invested, or stock on hand, than any other avocation or business, notwithstanding the rule laid down by Mr. Dillon in his work on "Municipal Corporations," a recognized authority on their limitation and power. But this rule governing the issuance of every license must be "reasonable, not oppressive; impartial, fair and general, and may regulate, but must not restrain trade or contravene common right."—Sec. 219 to 223, third edition.

And the validity of this ordinance is for the Court to determine instead of the jury.—Id. 327, 361; *Ex parte Frank*, 52 Cal. 610.

Besides, a municipal corporation, in whom is conferred the power to issue a license, is a creature of the statute, invested with such power only as is conferred by statute or possessed by necessary implication from the statutory grant. *Id.* *Ex parte Frank*, City of Portland vs. Schmidt, 6 Pac. Rep., 221; *Logan City vs. Buck*, 3 Pac. R., 705; *Logan City vs. Edwards*, 5 Pac. Rep., 364.

Subsequent to some of these decisions comes our Constitution, providing that "any county, city, town or township may make and enforce within its limits all such laws, police, sanitary and other regulations as are not in conflict with general laws." Section 11, Article XI, Constitution.

The act of 1883, providing for the organization and government of municipal corporations, is a general law, and by its power is given to cities and towns, which is a class, "to pass ordinances not in conflict with the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States, and by subdivision 10 of section 862, "To license for purposes of regulation and revenue all and every kind of business authorized by law, and transacted in such city or town, and all shows, exhibitions and lawful games carried on therein; to fix the rates of license tax upon the same, and to provide for the collection of the same by suit or otherwise."

This act was passed since the adoption of the Constitution, and if any intent of legislative intent can be drawn from it, it is in consonance with the delegation of power by general laws under it, rather than in opposition to the spirit of it, in that of that instrument, as reflected in article and section above quoted.

In furtherance of this view, section 770 of the fifth clause and 98 of the sixth clause of the aforesaid act provides as follows: "Every act or thing done, or being within the limits of such city and town, which is or may be declared by law or by any ordinance of such city or town to be a nuisance, and shall be considered and treated as such in all actions and proceedings which are or may be given by law for the prevention and abatement of nuisances, shall apply thereto."

This provision of a general law, passed since the adoption of the Constitution, would seem to bring the question within the remedial features of section 11, and in that of that instrument, which Mr. Chief Justice Morrison says in *Ex parte Mount*, 66 Cal. 450: "The delegation of power by general law is very broad and comprehensive."

That provision in the Butte county case, *Ex parte Walters*, 65 Cal., where the supervisors required the recommendation of twelve citizens to the issuance of a license, has been expressly overruled in the United States Circuit Court, in delivering the opinion of the Court, using the following language:

"A license can issue only by consent of Council; and the recommendation of twelve citizens who are taxpayers in the block in which the laundry is proposed to be established, is void."

"The power cannot be delegated to others, or its exercise made to depend upon the consent of others."

And herein springs the doubt in the case of *Ex parte Guerrero*, if appealed, on the ground that the issue of the license was made dependent upon the permit of the Police Commissioners' instruction by the determination and consent of the City Council, in whom the power to license, only, is lodged.

The power of municipalities to pass ordinances is derived from the Legislature, and as we see, it is held, they must be reasonable, impartial and not in restraint of trade, or to contravene common right.

Dillon on Mun. Corporations, sections 253 to 259. *Ex parte Frank*, 52 Cal. 600 to 610. In *Ex parte Quong Wo*.

I am therefore of the opinion, in view of the foregoing authorities, that the amount proposed as a license fee in your first question would be held to be in restraint of trade. The second as having been overruled.

That a reasonable bond may be required of a party that his business shall not become a nuisance I have no doubt exists under the power in the municipality to regulate, and by ordinance to declare it a nuisance, under the section quoted in the act of 1883. This law, however, limits the power of the legislative department of each class to the passage of ordinance "not in conflict with the laws and Constitution of this State or the United States."

As we see on page 5, the law and Constitution of this State do not conflict, nor of the United States, unless it be found in the Fourteenth Amendment, where it provides that "no State shall make or enforce any law which abridges the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

It is believed the only cases where this amendment has been invoked are those where a discrimination has been shown between citizens of the same State or community, denying rights to one class that are allowed to others. This was the rule in the washhouse cases in *Ex parte Walters*, before referred to. But the question cannot arise in the case you present, as the proposed ordinance is to be general, excluding all and favoring none.

This brings me to the fifth interrogatory, and on principle I cannot discover why the power to suppress summarily, given by section 622, in the fourth class, should not, for the same reason, be given to the fifth and sixth classes. But the courts have declared that a power not expressly given by statute to a municipal corporation cannot be exercised.

"A municipal corporation is the creature of the statute, invested with such power

and capacity only as is conferred by the statute, or passed, by necessary implication, from the statutory grant."

Hoyo vs. San Francisco, 33 Cal. 145; *Argon vs. San Francisco*, 30 Cal. 282; *Wallace vs. San Jose*, 90 Cal. 180; *Dillon on Municipal Corporations*, section 56, 2d ed. But the same results can be reached under section 770 in the fifth, and 668 in the sixth class; though perhaps by a less summary proceeding.

The power given to the fifth and sixth classes by the above sections of the general law providing for the organization, classification and governing of cities and towns is express, and seems to come within the rule laid down by the text-writers and adhered to by the courts, and, in my judgment, cannot be denied or successfully resisted when invoked.

Yet the question is open to the objection, purely technical, that saloons were not mentioned by name, and therefore does not apply to them, and that a saloon can not be reached by an ordinance under these sections, unless mentioned by name in the statutes attempting to give this power, nor does the power pass by necessary implication in the "statutory grant."

If this objection can not be sustained—and I don't think it can—I see no reason why the right claimed by cities and towns of less than 10,000 may not be enacted and enforced by the ordinance in their respective jurisdictions upon the principles governing in the other sections of the same law, as in cities of the larger class.

Be this as it may, all the objections that the law gives, and the wit and ingenuity of man can devise, were made by *Ex parte Myer*, 65 Cal. 33, where Mr. Justice Myer, in delivering the opinion of the court, said:

"The petitioner claims that the order is void in that it conflicts with the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and with sections 1, 11 and 21 of Art. I of the Constitution of this State."

"We do not see that the enforcement of this order would abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, or that it would deprive any person of liberty or property without due process of law, or deny to any person in this State the equal protection of the laws."

Section 1 of Article I of the Constitution of the State declares, that all men have the inalienable right of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness.

Section 11 of the same article declares that all laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation, and section 21 declares that no citizen or class of citizens shall be granted privileges or immunities which, upon the same terms, shall not be granted to all citizens.

"We do not deem it necessary to go into an elaborate and extended consideration of the propositions as advanced, nor do more than quote another section of the State Constitution and show its application to the subject in hand, viz.: Section 11 of Article XI.

"It is true all persons may acquire, possess and protect property, and may pursue and obtain safety and happiness; but these rights must be exercised with reference to the rights of others; and whenever it is necessary for the health or protection of members of the community, that regulations should exist and be enforced, the power is given by the Constitution to local authorities to make and enforce such regulations."

I am justified in quoting so much of this opinion, because it indicates a disposition in the court to uphold fully the principles of local government as outlined in section 11, Article XI, of the Constitution, where it does not conflict with general laws; and especially where they do this, I think, where the power is expressly given, as in sections 770 and 668 of the general laws of 1883.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Pasadena has the right, under the sections of the law and Constitution quoted, to regulate by a license, or to declare all saloons a nuisance within her corporate limits by an ordinance, based on vote of the people. Very respectfully,
JOHN MANSFIELD.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!
Read Brock's double-column advertisement in this paper.

Long Beach.
No gambling.

Auction Sale.
Legitimate Auction Sale!

Real Estate.
A TRUE STANDARD OF VALUES.

In response to a general request of real-estate holders, the Southern California Land Company (incorporated), of Baker Block, will commence in their splendid salesroom, 24 North Main Street,

Regular Saturday Sales.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The initial sale will be held on SATURDAY, JULY 9th, at 11 a.m.

As these sales are intended to be legitimate and bona fide, establishing fair prices and keeping down ruinous inflation, every care will be taken to protect real purchasers of property from inside bidding and from unfair competition. The company pledges itself to the public that these sales shall be so conducted that they will prove a sure test of present values.

Catalogue Will be Ready on Friday, July 8th. All property intended for this sale must be placed with us on or before the 7th. The submitted list will be added to daily until that time.

No. 1—Lot with Cottage.
Large lot with small cottage, just finished, situated on Twelfth street, just west of Broadway, being lot 11, in block 4, of the Williamson tract, immediately adjoining the City Center tract. Site of lot, 50 feet front on Twelfth street, by a depth of 125 feet. The cottage has 19 feet frontage, with veranda, floors painted, and interior neatly finished. Terms, cash. Title perfect. Sale positive and without reserve. The location is in a growing quarter of the city, with improvements on every side.

No. 2—Splendid Corner Lot with Stone Pavement.
That very desirable and central corner lot, located on the southeast corner of Eleventh street and Maple avenue, fronting 37 feet 7 inches on Eleventh street, by 100 feet 6 inches on Maple avenue. This lot is located in the most charming portion of the Childs tract, in the immediate vicinity of Main street, and surrounded by elegant residences. The main street lots of this tract now command \$10,000 each. Terms, cash. Title perfect. Sale positive and without reserve.

No. 3—Residence Lot on Adams Street, with Stone Pavement.
That finely located lot on Adams street, near Hoover street, fronting 50 feet on Adams, by 118 feet, with artificial stone pavement. This lot is immediately opposite to the lots on Adams street, now selling for \$800, being lot 9, block 1, of the Urmon tract. Terms, cash. Title perfect. Sale positive and without reserve.

No. 4—Handsome Corner Lot.
That well located lot forming the southwest corner of Eleventh and Broadway, fronting 50 feet on Eleventh street, by 125 feet on Broadway, with plank sidewalks on both fronts.

No. 5—Also Lot Adjoining.
That centrally located lot adjoining, having a frontage of 50 feet on Eleventh street, by a depth of 125 feet.

No. 6—Very Desirable 5-Acre Tract.
That superior 5-acre tract adjacent to South Los Angeles, and known as No. 14, in block 1, of the new Main and Winchester tract. This tract is very desirable. Every lot in South Los Angeles has been sold, and improvements are going forward.

No. 7—Entire Block in the Hollenbeck Tract.
Block No. 4 in the Hollenbeck tract, consisting of seven subdivisions, bounded by Holly street, St. James street, and Los Angeles and San Gabriel Railroad. A rapidly improving district. Terms at sale.

For further particulars apply at our salesroom. This list will be added to daily.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this bank, held this day, a dividend at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum on term deposits and at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum on ordinary deposits, for the six months ending this day, was declared payable on and after July 1st. J. V. WACHTEL, Secretary, June 30, 1887.

Dividend Notice.
LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK.

Real Estate.
FORD AND MYER.

Real Estate.
FORD AND MYER.

Real Estate.
FORD AND MYER.

BOSTON HEIGHTS.
Great Donation Lot Sale July 11th, Boston Heights.

This delightful suburb, lying on the easterly side of Soto street, and extending from Brooklyn avenue northerly to the Mission road, and from Soto street to the city limits, comprises some of the most attractive locations for residence purposes to be found in the city of Los Angeles. The land has all been hitherto held in large tracts, offering no inducements to home-seekers and no opportunities for the small capitalists.

The first note of change is now sounded. The undersigned have made a subdivision of lands at BOSTON HEIGHTS recently owned by Lacy, Johnston and Tononi, mostly planted in bearing vines, in close proximity to the East Los Angeles Park of fifty acres, and commanding a most picturesque and extensive view of the surrounding country. We will offer

299 LOTS, AVERAGING 50x150
In size, at figures which will be found ridiculously low when compared with prices obtained for city lots at the same distance from the center in other directions, or for lots in new townships fifteen miles away.

The new LOS ANGELES EAST SIDE WATER COMPANY, with its capital of half a million dollars, is preparing to supply the whole of this section of the city with the PUREST WATER, and in abundant quantity. In addition to the proposed street-car line along Brooklyn avenue.

A CABLE ROAD.
A part of the extensive city system of which Hon. J. F. Crank is President, is to be carried along Soto street, passing directly in front of these lots. These advantages will shortly cause a large increase in the value of the lots in this tract. NOW is the time to secure them. We will send carriages over to give an opportunity for inspection, and we think no unprejudiced person can visit the ground without desiring to buy a lot.

We do not offer to give away any cheap houses to stimulate the sale, but we want to close this property out quickly, and have put the prices down very low, making the terms one-third cash and balance in six and twelve months, with interest at 6 per cent. Sales under \$400 half cash. As soon as the 299 lots are all subscribed for, and the first payment made, we will donate

\$5000 IN U. S. GOLD COIN
Among the lot-buyers as follows:
One sum of \$2500, gold coin.
One sum of \$1500, gold coin.
One sum of \$1000, gold coin.

Making a total sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, payable immediately, to three of the respective buyers of lots, whose names shall be drawn under the supervision of the purchasers.

The sale of lots will begin at the office of Dobinson & Fairchild at 9 a.m. July 11th, and thereafter at the offices of the undersigned.

T. E. ROWAN, 114 N. Spring St.
DOBINSON & FAIRCHILD, 42 N. Spring St.

R. A. CRIPPEN & SON,
Owners of that beautiful tract,
EAST SANTA MONICA.

Are now located at No. 2 Market street, opposite Courthouse (north), where we will carry on a general commission business under the direction of an experienced man. Bring in your property, and we will give it our special attention.

EAST SANTA MONICA
Is still booming. The safest place to invest today. Do not fail to secure something before all is sold.

Real Estate.
FORD AND MYER.

Real Estate.
HOWARD, CLANCY & MEREDITH.

Real Estate.
HOWARD, CLANCY & MEREDITH.

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Real Estate.
HOWARD, CLANCY & MEREDITH.

1000 LOTS SOLD!
ROSECRANS

Nearly half of the eastern portion sold in the last week, And the books show the above grand total.

Our Franchise has been Granted!
A Magnificent Town Assured

We Guarantee a Motor Road
Running this fall to the townsite in forty minutes; so buy while you can the \$100 lots, offered for a short time only; \$25 down; \$10 per month, without interest.

Water Guaranteed Piped on the Land,
And a beautiful high, level lot to all. cannot be surpassed in this county. We sold the west half of the townsite last month to 567 persons, of whom over one-third are preparing to build this fall.

ROSECRANS is only six miles from Los Angeles, southwest, toward the ocean, high on the mesa, and commands a fine view of both the city and the ocean. For elegant suburban homes, a short ride on a motor road, it

is sheltered by the mountains to the north. We will build at our own expense a magnificent hotel, ready for occupancy this fall, besides which over 200 beautiful residences will be built.

WE ARE THE SOLE OWNERS. Our prices admit of no competition, as all will agree after seeing the land. We allow a grand margin for all purchasers to make an immense profit. We sell rapidly, and need no brass bands or paid boomers to inveigle the unwary into buying at big prices.

So buy when you can, or you will miss the best and most legitimate investment ever offered. See our land. Look at our books, and you will not buy elsewhere. Free carriages leave our office daily.

FOR SALE.
Consisting of a winery 60x120, storage-rooms, cooper-shops, etc. Apply at once.

KOHLER & FROHLING.
Seventh street, bet. San Pedro and Alameda.

BUSINESS-A RARE CHANCE
To engage in general merchandise business in one of the finest localities in Los Angeles county, on the line of the Santa Fe and S. P. R. R., 20 miles from Los Angeles. Doing now a business over \$2000 a month. Inquire of HILLMAN & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Los Angeles.

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LETTERS
OF THE THINGS TALKED OF
IN THE METROPOLIS.

...in fireworks the same as
"Everything Else-Percentage Paid The
...of a Flat Fight-Other Matters.
(Special Correspondence.)

New York, June 27.
To be sure there are fashions in fire-
works, a leading dealer here said the other
day. "This year the rage is for rockets,
shells, bombs and fine aerial work generally.
A great many new varieties in these things
have been brought out this season."

"Is the use of fireworks on the Fourth of
July declining or increasing?"
"Increasing every year at a very rapid
ratio. We count every year on an increase
of 40 to 60 per cent, but this year, after
making up our stock on such basis, we had to
work overtime and increase our facilities as
much as possible for an increase of fully 50
per cent. on top of the first increase."

"What cities are preparing for great
demonstrations on the Fourth?"
"Buffalo, N. Y., seems to be fixing for the
biggest blow out of all, but we have just
started a man for Portland, Ore., where he is
to attend to the firing of a very fine display,
and dealers in almost all the smaller cities
are liberal buyers, whether to be used in
public displays or not we do not know."

"Is it your custom to send men out to do
your firing?"
"Oh, yes; we have nearly 300 men ready
for that business this year. The other firms
probably have as many. We all use our fac-
tory hands for looking after displays."

"The specimen books of these concerns are
teeming with fine exhibition pieces, many of
them costing \$100, \$150 and \$250."

There are three dramatic exchanges in this
city where out of town managers hire desk
room and book their attractions for the sea-
son. These places are thronged from the
middle of May till late in August. At one of
them a western manager chatted with me
about various matters connected with the
"profession." I asked him how the best stars
preferred to play-sureties or percentage.

"Of course," he replied, "all of 'em would
like a surety, but Booth is the only one I
know of who can command a good surety in-
variably. Booth gets \$3,000 to \$3,500 per
night, and managers can make good money
in most towns even on that basis. In Kansas
City last season I chance to know that the
box office took in \$13,000 in three nights."

What in heaven's name he can be thinking of
to hook up with Barrett I can't say.

"Bernhardt plays on percentage, receiving
85 to 90 per cent of gross proceeds. Patti
takes 90 per cent. Modjeska gets 75 to 80 per
cent. Fanny Davenport and Langtry about
the same. Ordinary attractions get from 50
to 65 per cent."

"With many of the best attractions many
managers don't expect to make any money.
If they can get out without losing anything
but the use of their house, they are often sat-
isfied."

"Complimentary tickets are usually issued
as per mutual agreement of the local and
traveling manager. Out west we don't have
the miserable feeling about the press that
seems to be prevalent in the east. We don't
regard newspaper people as detractors. It is
who are the sponges. If we paid for what
our newspapers do for us we'd go under."

The meanest management on the road in that
respect is that of the Langtry party. The Lily
thinks she gets as much free advertising as she
can dispense with free tickets to the press.
She won't let it in my house. I told her
manager so last season and told him my
doors would shut in his face unless our papers
were given just as many as we would like to
on the poorest minstrel attraction."

"Did you ever have a flat fight?" asked a
large muscular gentleman of another in a
group at the Gilsey house the other night.

"No; why do you ask?"
"Oh, merely out of curiosity. I had two,
one of them only a few years ago."

"Tell us about it," the group said in chorus,
and gathered about the speaker.

"Well, it was this way: I was raised in a
small interior town in Pennsylvania. When
about 10 years old a big burly young man
named Cole got another boy and myself into
collusion, made us fight in fact. I was getting
along swimmingly-had the other boy down
and was mauling him in fine shape, when
Cole deliberately pulled me off, kicking me
severely, once in the face, while my adver-
sary escaped. Of course I could do nothing
with a man who weighed over 200 pounds,
and I had no big brother, but I then and there
made a vow to high heaven that if I lived I
would have satisfaction in kind for that
brutal kick in the face. I lost several teeth
that night, and for weeks my left cheek was
as large as your hat."

"My parents moved away from that section
and I knew nothing of events there for
several years. About seven years ago I had
occasion to go back and renew the acquaint-
ance begun in youth. One evening at
the village singing school, which I had taken
in to dispose of idle time, I recognized Jim
Cole-changed but not in the time of his
assault on me-now not so much larger than
the man he had kicked as a boy. He had the
same slouchy, slinking manner as of old; was
unkempt, unshaven and loathsome as of old,
but an imposing opponent. He recognized me,
too, and lunged up and offered me his
hand, which I did not take."

"Cole," I said, "I have some business with
you. Please follow me around the corner of
the house."

"The fellow followed, wondering, no doubt,
as to what I wanted."

"When at a proper distance from the school
house, and we were alone, I turned, hung up
my stovepipe hat on a fence stake, took off
my coat and vest, laid them aside neatly
folded and faced Cole. In deliberate, icy
cold and cutting words, I then informed him
how I had waited from youth to manhood to
give him the thrashing he deserved for kick-
ing a boy in the face who had been dragged
into a quarrel to gratify another's desire to
see a fight."

"But say, squire," Jim said, setting one
pepper and salt leg ahead of the other, "I ask
your pardon. 'Twas mean, I admit. I—"
"But I couldn't wait any longer. I sailed
into him like a whirlwind, and—"
"Punished him well, of course," chimed in
the auditors.

"Well, not exactly," continued the narra-
tor. "The fact is, Jim fell upon me like a
thousand 'o' brick, made a cocktail hat of me,
as it were, and after he got through slugging
off as if he was ashamed of soiling his hands
with me."

There was a prolonged "Oh" and every-
body called for Vichy. C. C. McDONALD.

H. H. WILCOX.
SPECIAL LIST.

No. 1425-New house, five rooms, pantry,
bath, new lawn, flowers and small
barn, near center of business, and only
half-block from street cars. \$2500

No. 1426-2 1/2 story, 5 rooms, bath, new
lot 12x125; fenced lawn, flowers, barn,
etc.; on Corlies street, one block from
Main. \$2200

No. 1427-2 1/2 story, 5 rooms, bath, new
lot 12x125; fenced lawn, flowers, barn,
etc.; on Corlies street, one block from
Main. \$2200

No. 1428-2 1/2 story, 5 rooms, bath, new
lot 12x125; fenced lawn, flowers, barn,
etc.; on Corlies street, one block from
Main. \$2200

No. 1429-2 1/2 story, 5 rooms, bath, new
lot 12x125; fenced lawn, flowers, barn,
etc.; on Corlies street, one block from
Main. \$2200

No. 1430-2 1/2 story, 5 rooms, bath, new
lot 12x125; fenced lawn, flowers, barn,
etc.; on Corlies street, one block from
Main. \$2200

No. 1431-2 1/2 story, 5 rooms, bath, new
lot 12x125; fenced lawn, flowers, barn,
etc.; on Corlies street, one block from
Main. \$2200

No. 1432-2 1/2 story, 5 rooms, bath, new
lot 12x125; fenced lawn, flowers, barn,
etc.; on Corlies street, one block from
Main. \$2200

No. 1433-2 1/2 story, 5 rooms, bath, new
lot 12x125; fenced lawn, flowers, barn,
etc.; on Corlies street, one block from
Main. \$2200

No. 1434-2 1/2 story, 5 rooms, bath, new
lot 12x125; fenced lawn, flowers, barn,
etc.; on Corlies street, one block from
Main. \$2200

No. 1435-2 1/2 story, 5 rooms, bath, new
lot 12x125; fenced lawn, flowers, barn,
etc.; on Corlies street, one block from
Main. \$2200

No. 1436-2 1/2 story, 5 rooms, bath, new
lot 12x125; fenced lawn, flowers, barn,
etc.; on Corlies street, one block from
Main. \$2200

No. 1437-2 1/2 story, 5 rooms, bath, new
lot 12x125; fenced lawn, flowers, barn,
etc.; on Corlies street, one block from
Main. \$2200

No. 1438-2 1/2 story, 5 rooms, bath, new
lot 12x125; fenced lawn, flowers, barn,
etc.; on Corlies street, one block from
Main. \$2200

No. 1439-2 1/2 story, 5 rooms, bath, new
lot 12x125; fenced lawn, flowers, barn,
etc.; on Corlies street, one block from
Main. \$2200

No. 1440-2 1/2 story, 5 rooms, bath, new
lot 12x125; fenced lawn, flowers, barn,
etc.; on Corlies street, one block from
Main. \$2200

No. 1441-2 1/2 story, 5 rooms, bath, new
lot 12x125; fenced lawn, flowers, barn,
etc.; on Corlies street, one block from
Main. \$2200

No. 1442-2 1/2 story, 5 rooms, bath, new
lot 12x125; fenced lawn, flowers, barn,
etc.; on Corlies street, one block from
Main. \$2200

No. 1443-2 1/2 story, 5 rooms, bath, new
lot 12x125; fenced lawn, flowers, barn,
etc.; on Corlies street, one block from
Main. \$2200

No. 1444-2 1/2 story, 5 rooms, bath, new
lot 12x125; fenced lawn, flowers, barn,
etc.; on Corlies street, one block from
Main. \$2200

No. 1445-2 1/2 story, 5 rooms, bath, new
lot 12x125; fenced lawn, flowers, barn,
etc.; on Corlies street, one block from
Main. \$2200

No. 1446-2 1/2 story, 5 rooms, bath, new
lot 12x125; fenced lawn, flowers, barn,
etc.; on Corlies street, one block from
Main. \$2200

No. 1447-2 1/2 story, 5 rooms, bath, new
lot 12x125; fenced lawn, flowers, barn,
etc.; on Corlies street, one block from
Main. \$2200

DO YOU WANT
THE BEST

Bargains in Southern California!

IF YOU DO, CALL AT MY OFFICE AND GET FULL PARTICU-
LARS. BELOW WILL BE FOUND A PARTIAL LIST OF THE
MANY SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES WHICH I HAVE TO OFFER TO
INVESTORS IN REAL ESTATE.

I AM FORMING SYNDICATES TO PURCHASE ALL DESIRABLE
LANDS, AND CAN OFFER THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITIES FOR
THE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL, IN GREATER OR SMALLER
AMOUNTS, THAN ANY OTHER REAL-ESTATE DEALER IN SOUTH-
ERN CALIFORNIA. IF YOU WANT TO MAKE YOUR PILE,
NOW IS YOUR TIME.

HOTEL KEEPERS, ATTENTION!
FOR SALE-ONE OF THE BEST BARGAINS
IN THE STATE.

Fine Summer Resort

A RAILROAD STATION AND HOTEL UPON THE PLACE,
WITH POSTOFFICE AND EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH AND TICKET
OFFICES NEXT DOOR IN THE HOTEL, WHICH IS SURROUNDED
BY ONE OF THE FINEST FLOWER GARDENS IN THE STATE. A
GOOD SCHOOL NEAR BY ON THE PROPERTY. ALSO EIGHT

PURE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Pronounced by those who have tasted them as the best they have seen
or known. A resident for seventeen years pronounces the climate the finest
he has ever found, and says almost everything except too far-gone consumption
gets cured there entirely.

Twenty-five acres in bearing orchard of Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Figs,
Prunes, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Pomegranates,
Peaches, Pears, Apples, all healthy and free from scale.

Twenty-five acres in bearing orchard of Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Figs,
Prunes, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Pomegranates,
Peaches, Pears, Apples, all healthy and free from scale.

FOR SALE:
2 lots, 50x150, in Glendale, well situated. Price \$400 each; terms easy.

One of the most beautiful locations for a town site in this country; 1300
acres four miles from Pueno, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Has abun-
dant water right. Good location for a town. Price, \$300,000.

8,000 acres in Kern county, on railroad; 1000 acres farming land; 300
acres moist; 1200 acres fenced; springs on the place, of easy development,
will furnish an abundant supply of water. Price, \$30 per acre.

16,000-acre Stock Ranch, eight miles from the coast. Live oak and other
wood enough on it to pay for it. Price, \$5 per acre.

2500 acres in Kern county, on railroad. Dry land. Townsite on it.
Price, \$5 per acre.

160 acres level land in Soledad Cañon, between Newhall and Soledad City;
railroad land; has switch on section, with station to be erected. Price,
\$4000, cash.

100 acres in San Bernardino county, in Temescal Valley; independent
water supply; 100 acres inclosed with rabbit-proof fence; in grapes, oranges,
peaches, apricots, cherries and walnuts; 120 acres plow land; new house of
four rooms and outbuildings. Price, \$50 per acre, one-half cash, balance one
year at 8 per cent. Eighty acres, unimproved, with separate water right, at
\$25 per acre, cash.

Eighty acres in the frostless foothill belt, at Calhoun, twelve miles north-
west of Los Angeles, nine miles north of Santa Monica, at the head of Cold
Water Cañon. The altitude is 1200 feet above sea level, and free from frosts
and heavy, cold fogs. About forty acres can be plowed; the balance can be
planted with trees or vines. The soil is unequalled for fertility, as is proven
by the luxuriant growth of corn, barley and vines. There are about ten acres
of Muscat grapes in full bearing, now full of fruit. It is the best climate for
persons with lung troubles in Southern California; is 400 feet higher than the
Raymond Hotel and most other health resorts. It has one of the grandest
views in Southern California, for a place that is easily accessible by carriage.
Title perfect. Price, \$5000.

6800 acres in Santa Inez Valley, Santa Barbara county; 1500 acres excel-
lent, level land; soil rich, sandy loam; 2500 acres good vineyard land, sloping,
fine pasture and timber land; the whole surrounded by living streams of
water; springs all over the ranch; is fenced with a three-board and one-wire
fence, posts eight feet apart; one-half of this land is good for olive-culture;
upon the place are 800 bearing grape vines, twenty years old; 100 assorted fruit
trees, thirty years old; three miles from railroad depot, two miles from post-
office. Price, \$20 per acre.

TO CAPITALISTS.
The San Lorenzo, or Peach Tree Ranch, and adjoining lands, containing 95,
000 acres, situated in Monterey county, is one of the finest stock ranges in the
State. The land is capable of producing anything, the hills being particularly
adapted to grapes. There is an abundance of water, besides a living stream
the entire length of Peach Tree Valley, which is 15 miles long and from 1 to 14
miles wide. Alfalfa will grow its whole length. The water privileges contain
200,000 acres of land. 2600 acres of this valley produced last year an average
of 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. There is feed for 10,000 head of stock,
besides an abundance of fine oaks, the acorns from which last year fattened 2500
head of hogs. 4700 head of cattle now on the place, all in marketable con-
dition. 4000 tons of hay stacked. Purchase of each optional.

\$75,000 has been spent on fencing. Five farmhouses on different parts of
the property, with barns and corrals. There is a good wagon road of easy
grade to San Lucas, on the S. P. R. R. 13 miles; good country road, almost level,
to King City, on S. P. R. R. 20 miles. A colony could be formed and land sold
for four times present price, which is \$20 per acre.

2500 acres of good land northwest of Los Angeles, near Ventura county
line. 700 or 800 acres is level, rich and arable, the balance low, rolling land,
much of which is irrigable and tillable. There is a good water supply, consist-
ing of several large springs, and the tract is bounded on one side by a large
running stream, from which any amount of water can be obtained. There is
some oak timber on the tract. Title, United States patent. Price, \$25 per acre;
\$37,500 cash, and balance in one and two years at 10 per cent.

ALVAN D. BROCK.
Rooms 28, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 Newell Block,
Cor. Second and Main Sts.

"VERNON."

Go wing thy flight from star to star,
From world to luminous world, as far
As the Universe spreads its flaming wall,
Take all the pleasures of all the spheres,
And multiply each by endless years,
One minute at "VERNON" is worth them all.

CENTRAL AVENUE,
No Dust in Summer. No Mud in Winter. Best Sandy Loam in Los Angeles County

Soil for Fifty Feet Varies Nowise. Purest Water.

:-: "VERNON" :-:

City Lots at Wholesale by the Acre.

ON A TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE OF RAILWAY, ABOUT FORTY
MILES FROM LOS ANGELES. ALTITUDE ABOUT 1800 FEET.
ABOUT 600 ACRES OF LAND, WITH ABUNDANT AND NEVER-
FAILING WATER SUPPLY. TITLE TO BOTH LAND AND WATER
PERFECT.

THIRTY-FIVE ACRES SURVEYED INTO LOTS!
Streets are all Graded.

Street railroad to run directly in front of the property. The prop-
erty will be sold as a whole up to July 7th at 12 o'clock for \$2000
an acre. On the land there is a good house, barn, windmill and
orange groves.

AFTER THE 7th OF JULY THE PRICE WILL BE \$2500 PER ACRE!

APPLY FOR PLAN AND PARTICULARS TO
Los Angeles & California Land Co.,
NO. 25 TEMPLE STREET.

Port Ballona.

The Future Harbor of Southern California.

THIS IS THE OCEAN TERMINUS OF THE CALIFORNIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, OF THE ATCHI-
son, Topeka and Santa Fe system, who are under contract to lay five miles of sidetracks at this point by July
10, 1887-the shortest railroad line between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. PORT BALLONA is situated
on Santa Monica Bay, only thirty minutes' ride by rail from the City of Los Angeles, with trains to begin running
every three hours the day early in July. Property can be purchased now at a much lower figure than when rail-
roads and steamships are brought together. PORT BALLONA has two main avenues, one 100 feet and one 80 feet
wide, with all other streets 60 feet. Residence lots are 50x150, and business lots 25x100 and 25x150 feet. The
residence property is at an elevation of from 50 to 75 feet above tide-water, thus affording a most magnificent view, extend-
ing from Point Duma to the San Jacinto Mountains, and from the San Bernardino Mountains to Santa Catalina Island,
in the Blue Pacific, and with a Beach unsurpassed on the Coast.

The Beautiful Lake of Ballona

Is one of the greatest features of the place, affording, at all times, a perfectly safe and pleasant place for Sailing and
Boating of all kinds, and teeming with Fish and Water Fowl. There is also a never-failing Spring of Pure Sulphur
Water, and both sulphur and salt water bath-houses are already in course of construction.

Water will be delivered in iron pipes in front of each lot under good pressure.

Lots are now on sale, and maps and all other information can be obtained from
The Ballona Harbor and Improvement Company,
Room 6, Office M. L. WICKS, Cor. Court and Main Streets.

The nearest and brightest suburb of grand Los Angeles, situate on the north-
east corner of the city boundary-BLANDING'S

NEW: MELROSE!

Pure mountain water piped to each lot, all avenues finely graded and graveled. On M. L. Wicks' new motor line. With all the advantages,
what location can surpass lovely Melrose for beautiful homes? Lots cheap for a few days more. Only \$75 as first payment will se-
cure a beautiful Melrose lot, and insure a return of twice the investment in four weeks. See Melrose, the beautiful. All come and
take a free ride from McCAHNEY'S CALIFORNIA LAND OFFICE, 23 West First Street.

Unclassified.
DRESSMAKING.
MRS. M. MINARD SUPPLE,
The Leading Dressmaker of Los Angeles, formerly cutter and fitter in the Parisian Suit House, Chicago. TAILOR WORK A SPECIALTY. Mourning work on short notice. City of Paris Dressmaking Pattern, 100 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone 438.

NOTICE.
TONG, WAH, JAN & CO. (N. W. Gow, agent)
Will open a general Chinese merchandise store, wholesale and retail contractor and turn-
isher of Chinese labor.
PLAZA, opposite Engine-house.

From \$100 To \$185.
PALM: CITY: TRACT.
Come one, come all, and
LOOK. LOOK. LOOK.
At this beautiful tract, which overlooks the ocean. One of the finest views
which can be had in the country. Prices low and terms easy. One-quarter
down, balance 10 per cent. per month without interest. Call at our office and
take a ride with us to this beautiful tract. Good investment. Do not miss it.
LUCKENBACH & CHESEBRO, Sole Agents, 23 W. First St.

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| Subscription prices: In Advance, per year, \$2.00; per month, \$0.17; per week, \$0.05. Single copies, 5 cents. | |
| Advertising rates: By mail, post paid. Daily and Sunday, per month, \$2.50; per week, \$0.75; per day, \$0.25. Classified advertising, per line, 10 cents per week. Special rates on application. | |

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THE TIMES-MIRROR TELEPHONES.
Business Office, No. 417.
Editorial Room, No. 418.
Times-Mirror Printing House, No. 453.

Address THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Times Building, N.W. cor. First and Fifth sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

RECEIVED AT POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

The Times.

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.
ALBERT MCFARLAND,
Vice-President, News and Business Manager.
WM. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

Our Semi-Annual Trade Number.

The special eighteen-page number of THE TIMES issued July 1st is sold at the following prices:

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| Single copies, in wrappers, 50 copies, 1.00, 100 copies, 2.00, 250 copies, 5.00, 500 copies, 10.00, Agents and newsdealers should order early, before the edition is exhausted. | |
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The fact that each car on the Temple-street cable line carried about 1000 passengers on the Fourth, speaks loudly of the drift of investigation.

The new one-cent stamp, which goes into use on the 15th inst., will be blue, and will carry the profile of Benjamin Franklin—the philosopher who advised people to take care of their pennies.

The McLoughlin dummy line, running from the end of the Second-street cable road to the Baptist College, was placed in operation Sunday. Score another transportation tally for Los Angeles.

ONVILLE has two pigs with but a single head—a double barrel—four ears and two tails. Both pigs are dead. A premature explosion, so to speak. Maybe Orville didn't know the pigs were loaded.

The whisky-distillers of Kentucky have signed an agreement not to manufacture any more of the ardent for one year after, July 1st, under penalty of 20 cents a gallon. This is to allow the whisky-drinkers a chance to catch up.

JOHN CAMPBELL, the man who swam the Ohio River during the war and cut loose the gunboat Ironsides and let her drift down stream while the crew was asleep, is up in San Bernardino, with a party of Texas colonels, looking for investment.

The Santa Monica hoodlums, being mulcted to the tune of \$20, \$40 and \$60, or an equivalent in jail, will learn a lesson of good order which may prove valuable to them, and their example may inculcate this lesson upon others who need it. Thus there is no great loss without some small gain.

The Duke of Westminster once looked upon Mr. Gladstone as a friend, and purchased his portrait by Millais for the sum of \$6000, but his appreciation of the great statesman having turned to dislike, he sold the picture for \$15,000, thus clearing a modest profit by his change of regard.

The San Bernardino Index wants the next party platform to read: "All men are free and equal. Free speech, free lunch, and civil and religious liberty are inherited rights. Being public trusts, public offices belong to the hustlers. Eight hours in a beer saloon shall be considered a day's work. Candidates of workmen shall do no work."

CO-OPERATION, as exemplified at Topolobampo, does not prove to be what the average man would hunger for. The latest advice from that point are that only about one-fifth of the settlers are left at the colony, and their only food is fish and mush. Human nature must undergo a wonderful transformation before such schemes as that of Topolobampo prove a success.

AN Eastern correspondent calls attention to the fact that Pasadena's public library, which started four years ago with \$300 worth of books, will be moved in a few months to a fine building of its own, costing \$25,000. This is a knock-down argument for people of culture the world over. A city that does such a thing as that commands the esteem of everybody whose esteem is worth having.

THE Savannah Typographical Union, in considering the Sun boycott, passed resolutions declaring that the privilege of the press to a free and full expression of opinion upon all matters of daily concern should be unquestioned and untrammelled, and that any attempt of labor organizations to interfere with the business of any newspaper for the exercise of this privilege should be condemned and censured.

GEN. MANSFIELD furnishes an opinion on the status of the Pasadena liquor case, which is printed in THE TIMES this morning. After canvassing the issue in its length and breadth—tracing the question of rights even up to the Constitution of the United States—he concludes that Pasadena has the right, in a vote of her people, to declare all saloons a nuisance, and prohibit or abolish them. This will prove a welcome opinion to the Crown City.

PACIFIC COAST.

A Test Case on the Pure Wine Law.

The American Party Preparing for a Big Pow-wow.

A Confederate Flag Planted at Portland, but Suppressed.

A Midnight Murder at San Francisco—Mr. Hood a Blame of Fire—Latest Rumors about the Railways—An Important Interstate Decision.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—[By the Associated Press.] Judge Sawyer rendered a decision today in the case of Henry Kohler, of Kohler & Van Bergen, arrested for violating the Pure Wine Law, holding that the law had been violated, and ordered Kohler to appear for sentence tomorrow. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court, as the liquor men desire to test the constitutionality of the law.

THE WRONG FLAG.

A Confederate Banner Displayed at Portland on the Fourth.

PORTLAND (Or.), July 5.—[By the Associated Press.] Members of the G. A. R. learned yesterday that a Confederate flag was floating on the residence of George S. H. Jackson, corner of Third and Caruthers streets. A committee of three went to the house and learned that it was a genuine Confederate flag. Mrs. Jackson told the committee she had placed it there. She had lost her first husband fighting for it, and she said that flag was as proper as the stars and stripes, and she refused to take it down. But Jackson, her husband, removed it, but not until the committee threatened to do it for him.

MT. HOOD ILLUMINATED.

The Tall Peak Ablaze with Red Fire.

PORTLAND (Or.), July 5.—[By the Associated Press.] The party of seven men headed by W. G. Steele, a local explorer, and Nelson W. Dunham, of the Oregonian, who started out to climb the mountain, reached the summit of the mountain, and the fire appeared on the mountain. The fire was seen from the port side. The fire was seen from the port side. The fire was seen from the port side.

RAILWAY RUMORS.

The Atchison's Western Agency to Be Removed to Santa Fe.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—[Special.] Railroad men in general are disposed to be very skeptical with regard to the connection between J. H. Woodard's purchase of Alameda real estate and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. It is stated however, that the latter road intends to remove its present Western agency from its city to Los Angeles, in which event J. L. Truslow, who is head representative of the Atchison system proper on this coast, will have to take up his residence there. The Atchison Company will then transact all their business through the local agency of the Atlantic and Pacific, which will then be the head of the Atchison office in this city.

DELIBERATE DEATH.

A Sacramento's Cool Method of Executing a Murderer.

SACRAMENTO, July 5.—[By the Associated Press.] At 6:30 this morning a man walked into the gun store of Henry Reklard, K Street, near Sixth, this city, and purchased a pistol, which he loaded. He then walked out on the sidewalk, and when in front of the store drew the pistol and deliberately shot himself in the head, blowing his brains out. Coroner Clark was notified and the remains were conveyed to the morgue. Those who have seen the body say it is that of Frank Ballis, a resident of this city, who was recently employed as a painter in the railroad shops in this city, but was last seen on Monday at the reception of the Asylum. It is not known how he could have escaped from that institution, and word has been sent to the manager of the institution, making inquiries. Deceased was aged 35, and was married. His parents reside in Nevada county. A letter dated Wednesday, June 27, addressed to J. Hetherington, Sacramento, was found on his person.

AMUSEMENTS.

SKIPPED.—Another deservingly good house greeted Louis Harrison and his indorinately funny play, *Skipped by the Light of the Moon*, last evening. The actor and the play are justly favorites here. *Skipped* will be presented tonight, and the rest of the week will be devoted to *Out of the Frypan into the Fire*. Manager H. C. Wyatt's benefit, Friday evening, should not be forgotten.

Mrs. LANGTRY.—Every one is glad to know that we are to have a week of the Jersey Lily—thanks to the persistent efforts of Manager Wyatt. Her engagement begins next Monday, and the repertoire will be found in the advertising columns. Nothing is too good for Los Angeles theatergoers now, and that Mrs. Langtry will be handsomely patronized here there can be no doubt.

The Crandall Fire.

Mr. Crandall, whose warehouse was burned Monday night, informed THE TIMES yesterday that the loss on building, tools, stock, etc., was about \$20,000; insurance, \$15,000. The fire caught on the roof. He knows of no attempt to fire the building two months ago, but says that in January it was accidentally scorched a little by an Italian workman's cigarette.

Knocked Out.

A hackman named Parker was coming up First street from the Santa Fe depot yesterday afternoon with a fare of ladies aboard, when he collided with a rapidly-moving street car, at the corner of First and Los Angeles. When the car got through his back looked like Cleveland's chances of reelection.

Rody Hogan Found.

The following dispatch, received yesterday, brings good news of the 11-year-old lad, Rody Hogan, lost from the Atlantic and Pacific train Saturday night:

PEACH SPRINGS (Ariz.), July 5.—F. B. Cherrington: Have heard of Rody. He is alive and well.

Undelivered Telegrams.

There are messages at the Western Union telegraph office, 17 North Main street, for: Delos S. Gillespie, Mrs. Julia Damper, W. Reed, L. Schmidt, John Armstrong, Geo. Rich, E. P. Van Kuren, Mr. D. L. Denison, P. O. Inspector, W. H. Gardiner, D. D. Dure, W. G. Friend, B. L. Muir.

Broke His Leg.

A switchman at the San Fernando depot met with an accident, the breaking of one of his legs, while engaged at work about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Assistance was procured and the limb set as soon as possible.

Held to Answer.

Johanne Ross, whom Officer Methvin arrested on the Fourth for stealing a watch from Mr. Hughes, corner Bellevue avenue and Main street, was held under \$1000 bonds yesterday to answer to the charge of larceny.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to: E. W. Patterson and Anna Criss, J. H. Henry and L. E. Hall, D. Jud and A. C. Bruech, N. Priestner and A. Priestner and H. Fogel and B. Thompson.

grants who are not self-supporting, and who will swell our list of criminals and paupers, filling our jails and poor-houses, and crowding our cities with the elements of which mobs are composed, and from which the ranks of the Anarchists are recruited. The law of self-protection is one which Americans will soon have to consider.

The San Diego very modestly and patriotically inquires, "Isn't it about time to haul down the rebel-flag issue and put it in its little bed?" The San Diego doesn't like to have the great and good Mr. Cleveland censured, and it is very tender also of the feelings of the Democratic party and its brethren at the South. That flag question will not be put to bed, probably, until President Cleveland is—a politically speaking. They will be put to bed together.

The bitterest sort of rivalry exists between Redlands and Lugonia, San Bernardino county. It is averred that the stage-driver was lately subsidized to paint out his sign, "Lugonia," and substitute "Redlands" therefor, and the attractive milliner of the former place was made love to by a designing Redlander, and induced to move her establishment over to the other place. This reminds us of some of the patriotic efforts of the Northern Citizens Belt people.

"There is a notion afloat," says the San Francisco Bulletin, "that a 'boom' follows along the track of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. What is the exact nature of the beneficent influence exercised by that railroad, no one has ever explained. How its steel rails can communicate additional value to the lands through which it courses must be referred to the scientists for an answer." The Bulletin is informed that the charm is not in the steel rails of the Santa Fe Company, but in its methods. There is less steel in its methods and more in its tracks than with some other roads, hence the difference.

LITTLE Rody Hogan, the lad who it was supposed had walked off the overland train to perish on the desert sands of Arizona, has been found. A telegram from the father, dated Peach Springs, says: "Alive and well." The mystery has not been explained, and further particulars are awaited with interest. Between Ash Fork and Peach Springs there is one little station, and it is possible the boy may have wandered off there or at some point where the train was brought to a halt from some exceptional cause. However the mishap came about, the outcome is better than anybody had a right to expect. One little mother in Los Angeles carries a lighter heart today than she did yesterday.

The Ventura Free Press complains that hardly a tenth of the business men of that place advertise in its columns, and were it not for the support received from abroad, the paper would not exist. And yet it strikes us that Ventura raised a considerable sum of money lately to secure a big puff in a San Francisco publication. This is the sheerest of folly. The home paper is the one that must endure the heat and burden of the day, and it accomplishes a hundred fold more for the building up of a place than all the ephemeral hand-bills, circulars, pamphlets and outside newspaper write-ups put together. Let the Ventura people make a note of this and be wise in time; if they have patronage to bestow they had better put it where it will do the most good.

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A Sacramento's Cool Method of Executing a Murderer.

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An Episode in the House of Commons.

The Ministry Defeated by a Small Majority on a Side Issue.

Hartington and Gladstone Reviving an Old Quarrel.

Emperor William Reaches Rome and Has a Hearty Reception—The French Chamber Passes the Bill for Three Years' Service—Notes from Abroad.

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LONDON, July 5.—(By Cable and the Associated Press.) In the House of Commons tonight Campbell Bannerman, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, gave notice that he would introduce, on second reading of the Irish Land Bill, a motion that no land measure be satisfactory which lacked such revision of judicial rents as would meet the fall in prices.

An animated discussion took place over the conduct of the police in arresting a young woman named Cass, who is of pure reputation, as an improper character. The debate resulted in the defeat of the Government by a vote of 158 to 148.

The criticism of the members was directed more against the police authorities than against Matthews, the Home Secretary, who was accused of shielding the police. A number of Liberal Unionists voted with the majority. It is expected that the defeat of the Government will lead to the resignation of Matthews.

After the division the Ministers met in a private room. It was afterwards rumored that Matthews would resign. Reed, James Howard, W. Johnson and Taylor, Conservatives, supported the motion. Twenty supporters of the Government did not vote because they understood that the question before the House was the defense of Magistrate Newton's conduct, of which they disapproved. Had they been informed as to the actual issue they would have voted against the motion, which is now believed to have been almost simply a suspension of business.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

Hartington and Gladstone Making Up an Old Quarrel.

LONDON, July 5.—(By Cable and the Associated Press.) The Marquis of Hartington today received a deputation, and in his address made an elaborate reply to Gladstone's recent statements respecting the reported existence of disputes on the Irish question in the Liberal Cabinet in 1885. Lord Hartington says there were serious disputes and that he frequently wished to resign from the Cabinet, but yielded to Gladstone's strong remonstrances and remained in the Ministry. The Marquis, continuing, challenged Gladstone to obtain the Queen's consent to have the Cabinet proceedings of the period referred to published so that the public would see for itself the nature of the differences in the Cabinet and who were on the side of which they were on the other. Gladstone's speech on Sunday, added Hartington, "favored giving Ireland an autonomy similar to that of New South Wales, England thereby to abandon control in Ireland. I hope the country, thoroughly realizes what this means."

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT ROME.

BERLIN, July 5.—The Emperor of Germany has arrived at Rome on the night of Count Lessdorf. He was driven in an open carriage through the Bahnhofstrasse, which was gallantly decorated, and throughout the drive the Emperor was everywhere greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers.

MUST SERVE THREE YEARS.

PARIS, July 5.—The Chamber of Deputies today—467 to 41—adopted the clause of the Military Bill providing for three years' service. Suspension of discussion on the bill, the Chamber voted—527 to 5—urgency for the proposal to raise to 1.70 per hectoliter the duty on foreign alcohol.

PORTUGAL WARREN.

ZANZIBAR, July 5.—The Portuguese have surrendered to the British and German consuls the Sultan's steamer, Kiwa, seized during the dispute between Zanzibar and the Portuguese concerning the claims of the latter to Cape Delgado. Portugal will also pay Zanzibar an indemnity.

TO HONOR COLUMBUS.

GENOA, July 5.—A committee is being organized here to arrange for the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. All the States of America have been invited to send representatives to the celebration.

FRENCH FINANCES.

PARIS, July 5.—Rouvier, Premier and Minister of Finance, has prepared a budget for presentation to the Chamber of Deputies. It will show a surplus of 1,500,000,000 over the last budget. It is reported that the Government will raise the import duty on spirits to 1.70 per hectoliter.

AN OARSMAN'S KICK.

SYDNEY (N. S. W.), July 5.—In the sculling match yesterday Kemp defeated Matterson by twenty lengths. A dispute arose over the result and Matterson lodged a protest against the race being awarded to Kemp.

McGLYNN EXCOMMUNICATED.

ROME, July 5.—Orders have been sent to Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, to excommunicate Rev. Dr. McGlynn and to publish a decree of excommunication in the journals.

THE THISTLE AGAIN.

GLASGOW, July 5.—In the Western Yacht Club regatta in the Clyde today the Thistle won easily, beating the Ilex and Lenore.

NOTES.

LONDON, July 5.—Action has been instituted against the Amateurs of the Exhibition to restrain the rifle-shooting done by the Wild West Combination during their performances, the complaint alleging that the shooting is a nuisance.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—The police today made a search of the place where the alleged sworn band of dynamiters were reported to have held their meetings. Nothing of a serious nature was found.

PESTH, July 5.—During the drill of the Sappers at Javajila, Hungary, yesterday, a dynamite cartridge exploded prematurely, killing twenty-seven men and injuring forty-eight others. Of the killed, four were officers.

PARIS, July 5.—It is stated that Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, invested the greater portion of the money she realized by her recent American tour in property in the United States.

PARIS, July 5.—A new and elaborate railroad train, intended for carrying sick and wounded with greater comfort, has been experimented with by military officials. The train has been run to Havre and back.

FRAGILE, July 5.—Two hundred Americans, on their way to the Exposition, celebrated the Fourth of July by a banquet in this city. Consul Jones proposed the welfare of America, Alaska offered a toast to President Cleveland, and Dr. W. C. B. Richardson, who was substituted for the Emperor of Austria. The company telegraphed greetings to Cleveland.

New Money-Order Offices.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Three hundred and fifty-five money-order offices were established today by the Postmaster-General. The following are among them: In California—Brooklyn Station (Oakland), Escondido, Lugonia, Mayfield, Michigan Bluff, Newhall, San Jacinto, Santa Barbara and Tipton. One hundred and ninety additional post-office offices were also established today.

Shocking Accident.

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COLLEGE CREWS.

Great Race Between Cornell and Bowdoin.

The New York Boys Win After a Very Close Contest.

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COLLEGE CREWS.

Great Race Between Cornell and Bowdoin.

The New York Boys Win After a Very Close Contest.

Only Two Feet Between the Boats at the Finish.

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HOW GREAT MEN WRITE.

GOVERNMENT PRINTER TALKS OF PRESIDENT'S MANUSCRIPTS.

How Senators and Representatives Prepare Their Speeches—The Paper They Use—The Copy of the President's Stories of Sam Houston.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, June 30.

One of the brightest printers of those employed on the Congressional Record gives some interesting facts about how our congressmen prepare their speeches. He says that out of the 325 members of the house less than ten now furnish their own manuscripts to the printers, and that of those Warner, of Ohio, is the worst writer, while Breckinridge, of Kentucky, is about the best. "Warner's copy," he says, "is full of interjections and revisions. It looks like the tracks of a drunken bear or an intoxicated fly who has crawled in irregular lines across the sheet. It is readable, however, by the aid of a magnifying glass, and it looks much better in the Record than it does in manuscript. Breckinridge writes a very nice hand. He dictates some of his speeches to the typewriter and furnishes others in pen and ink. Holman, the great speaker, writes very well for an old man. He shows his character in his handwriting and makes the letters small and puts the lines very close together. He does this, I suppose, to save ink and paper. We never see Tom Reed's copy at all. He always speaks extemporaneously, and his chief work in congress is in making short speeches. His average speech is a line and a half long, but he sometimes rises to the occasion and makes a very political speech which reads as smoothly as though it had been carefully prepared. Knute Nelson developed into a prominent speaker this year. Last year he didn't say one word. This year he and Hepburn were next to Holman, the most chronic objector. Dick Townsend, of Illinois, is a good friend of the printers. He writes a good hand and his copy is well prepared for the press. Sam Cox furnishes as poor copy as any that comes into the office. His hand is a running scrawl and any kind of paper suits him. He uses old envelopes, newspaper wrappings, and scraps of any description. He pastes his manuscript together. He interlines it, corrects it, and some of his copy looks as bad as the hieroglyphics on the tomb of Ti. He is a great fellow to correct proofs also, and though his speeches are very good, it costs the government something to get them.

"Senator Call, of Florida, is another man who is not particular as to his paper. The lack of an envelope, a piece of circus bill, or common printer's paper, suits him as well as anything else. Call's hand is very hard to read. He writes the first letter of a word very plainly and then makes a running dash with his pen for the rest. Half of his words are alike, and none of them are easy to make out. Dan Voorhees writes many of his speeches. He uses large sheets of prime paper of the same size and neatly cut. Hawley furnishes splendid copy. He is an old editor, and he knows how to get his stuff up for the press.

"We seldom get anything from Randall or Carlisle. Randall's matter comes from the stenographers of the house, and Carlisle doesn't make the long speeches, so full of statistics, which he used to make several years ago. Morrison didn't appear on the floor very often during the recent session for a leader of the house. He has his lieutenant speak for him, and thus you see that Randall, Carlisle and Morrison, who are considered the leaders of the Democrats, furnish as little matter as the country members from Wayback.

"The three Republicans who furnish the most copy are Burroughs, Hisscock and Butterworth, and a great many of the members never speak upon the floor at all. Hutton, of Missouri, last year made a speech of one line in length. It was, 'Mr. Chairman, I submit the following report.'"

"Most of the long speeches are printed in pamphlet form, are they not?"

"Yes; I should say that 90-100ths of them are so issued. The members get them so printed at about cost price, and they then distribute them over their districts and throughout the United States. Beck's speech on silver had a big run, as had also the eulogies on Henry B. Anthony. Whenever a big speech is made we always have to get out a lot of pamphlet copies of it.

"Speaking of Beck, he is well liked at the government printing office. His copy is always rightly paged and it shows study."

"As to the other senators, Edmunds never writes a speech, and Morgan, of Alabama, is known in the government printing office as 'Old Perpetual Motion.' He is always talking and never lacks something to say. Senator Sherman's speeches are largely dictated to his private secretary. He writes a rather plain hand, almost effeminate in its character. He is more particular about his expression than he is about the content of what he prints, and he is particular to have himself well reported. Lamar used to bring a secretary to the government printing office whenever he made a big speech, and the two would stay there until they got it just to suit them. Lamar has an elegant style, and his speeches always read like classical essays. When Jones, of Nevada, delivered his great silver speech he brought his private secretary to the office with him. The speech was a long one and it covered 150 pages. I think, of the Congressional Record. During the reading the secretary ventured to advise some change, when Jones asked: 'Who in the d— is making this speech, young man, you or me?'

"The order in the government printing office is to follow the copy, however it reads. This is, however, a general order, and behind it there is the unwritten law to make the speeches readable. The printers patch up many a bad sentence, and the congressmen make a much better speech in the Record than he delivers on the floor. The work of the government printing office does not pay quite so well as that of a metropolitan daily, while it pays better than that of the country office. There is a good deal of paper and ink getting his part, however, and the government never sees its wages."

"Do you get any of the president's copy?"

"Yes, occasionally, though most of his matter is copied beforehand and comes to us in type. His first message was prepared long before the reporters knew anything of it, and while he was supposed to be still at work upon it it was given to the printers. It was cut up into very short paragraphs of two or three lines and distributed among the boys of the office, no one being told as to what the matter was. These takes were put together by the trustworthy men and the whole was printed before the printers engaged upon it knew that they had set it up. It was kept in this way a long time and was one of the few messages which the reporters did not publish before it was delivered. Most of the manuscript, however, that comes from the White House is written by the secretaries. President Arthur used large foolscap paper and his copy was very plain. Andy Johnson dictated many of his messages and I saw an autographic page of one of Lincoln's messages set for \$4 at an auction the other day. Hayes was a pinched and cramped hand. Garfield furnished good copy, and Grant wrote usually on manifold and we didn't have to correct it after he had once furnished it. Bayard writes a very fair hand. Lamar's signature is a bold one, and Manning's signature is like that of an ex-treasurer. Spinner, the best part of his hand writing."

Col. John Brownlow, Parson Brownlow's son, tells me that he sat on Sam Houston's knee when he was a boy, and that he knew him when he was in the United States senate. He says that Houston came to Washington from Texas dressed in the frontier style of

that time. He wore a heavy black coat of bright color about his shoulders, and had all the characteristics of the wild man of the west. He was wont to sit in his chair in the senate with his feet upon the desk, whistling at times or cedar sticks during the discussion of the senate. He made little mention for his friends, and he got to be known as "the whistling senator," and because of his idiosyncrasies the other senators placed a low estimate upon his abilities. Washington did not appreciate him, and he was here for a long time before he got the credit he really deserved. He was one of the great men of this country's history, and he was one of the noblest men I have ever known. He early came into prominence in Tennessee and attracted the attention of Andrew Jackson by his bravery in the Indian wars. He was wounded in a certain engagement, and he was but a boy at the time. The Indian arrow had gone deep into his leg, and the surgeon had attempted to pull it out, but failed. Houston, however, grasped the stem of the arrow himself and jerked it out without a cry. Gen. Jackson was standing by at the time. He was surprised at Houston's fortitude, and he became his friend from that moment. Houston studied law and was soon made a member of the legislature.

He was then elected governor, and he was at this time one of the great catches of the state. While governor he fell in love with a very pretty girl of the capital, proposed to her and married her. Shortly after his marriage he found that his wife did not love him, and that she had married him only because of the importunities of her parents, who thought the match a good one. Houston then asked her if she loved any one else. She replied that she did, and named the man. He said nothing to her, but immediately left Nashville and gave her an opportunity for a divorce on the ground of desertion. He went among the Cherokee Indians, took up their habits, and was adopted, I think, by the Cherokee chief. He drank deeply, and led a wild and savage life. He became very popular with the Indians, and at one time undertook a mission to Washington to expose the frauds practiced upon them. After this he went back to his savage life and drank more deeply than ever. One day a friend of his came to see him and to urge him to re-enter civilization. He told him that he had no right to make a beast of himself, and that he ought to give up drinking, leave the Indians, and be a man. Houston showed no disposition to do this until the man described the battle of the Alamo, which had just taken place, and which had resulted in such loss of life to the Americans. Houston, when he had heard the story, jumped to his feet and said that he would go to Texas at once and be a man again. He did go. He became commander in chief of the Texas forces and first president of the Texas republic. He was strongly in favor of annexation, and it was through him largely that Texas was brought into the Union. When this occurred, in 1845, he was elected to the United States senate as its representative, and he stayed there until 1859. He died in 1863 at Huntsville, Texas.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

FAIRCHILD-BOYNTON-DRUM.

Men Brought into Prominence by the Battle Flag Episode.

Gen. Lucius Fairchild, who, as commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., so vigorously protested against the return to the state governments of the flags captured in the rebellion, was born in Franklin, Portage county, O., in December, 1831. In 1849 he went from Wisconsin, where his family had moved, to California, but six years of speering and mining did not bring substantial returns, and he returned to Madison. He was elected clerk of the circuit court, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar and was the first man from the Badger state to head a recruiting party when the war broke out. As lieutenant colonel of the Second Wisconsin he made a noted career in the field. He was 32 years of age and in the regular order of events will be placed on the retired list at 64, though it is said he will seek to be placed on the list some months before the time designated by law. Recently he has passed much time on his country.

Gen. Lucius Fairchild was the last man to leave the field at the second battle of Bull Run. He lost his left arm at the shoulder in a desperate charge at Seminary Hill. His military career closed with the rank of brigadier general at the age of 34. He was originally a Democrat, but the Republicans of Wisconsin elected him secretary of state in 1864 and governor in 1865, re-electing him in 1867. In 1871 he was appointed consul to Liverpool and remained abroad until ten years, as he was transferred to Paris as consul general and to Madrid as minister. His office as commander in chief of the G. A. R. has no salary attached.

Adj. Gen. Drum is 52 years of age and in the regular order of events will be placed on the retired list at 64, though it is said he will seek to be placed on the list some months before the time designated by law. Recently he has passed much time on his country.

Gen. H. V. Boynton, Washington correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, who was about to bring suit to restrain Adj. Gen. Drum from sending the flag to the states to which they originally belonged, when the order was rescinded, has been at the capital for the last twenty years, and is recognized there as one of the most conservative representatives of the press at Washington. He will be remembered in connection with the investigation in which ex-Speaker Kellier figured as his opponent.

English Sportsman—Well, blow me, hit's the tamest snipe I ever saw. Hi wonder hit's ever saw a man before!

English Sportsman—Well, blow me, hit's the tamest snipe I ever saw. Hi wonder hit's ever saw a man before!

English Sportsman—Well, blow me, hit's the tamest snipe I ever saw. Hi wonder hit's ever saw a man before!

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

GENERAL, FREIGHT & CO. GENERAL AGENTS.

NORTHERN ROUTE embraces lines for Portland, Or., Victoria, B. C., and Puget Sound, Alaska and all coast ports.

SOUTHERN ROUTE.

TIME TABLE FOR JULY, 1897.

| Steamers. | Leave San Francisco. | Arrive San Francisco. | Leave San Francisco. | Arrive San Francisco. |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Queen of Pae. | June 30, 7 a.m. | July 1, 4 p.m. | July 4, 7 a.m. | July 5, 4 p.m. |
| Bureau. | July 1, 7 a.m. | July 2, 4 p.m. | July 5, 7 a.m. | July 6, 4 p.m. |
| Santa Rosa. | July 2, 7 a.m. | July 3, 4 p.m. | July 6, 7 a.m. | July 7, 4 p.m. |
| Queen of Pae. | July 3, 7 a.m. | July 4, 4 p.m. | July 7, 7 a.m. | July 8, 4 p.m. |
| Bureau. | July 4, 7 a.m. | July 5, 4 p.m. | July 8, 7 a.m. | July 9, 4 p.m. |
| Santa Rosa. | July 5, 7 a.m. | July 6, 4 p.m. | July 9, 7 a.m. | July 10, 4 p.m. |
| Queen of Pae. | July 6, 7 a.m. | July 7, 4 p.m. | July 10, 7 a.m. | July 11, 4 p.m. |
| Bureau. | July 7, 7 a.m. | July 8, 4 p.m. | July 11, 7 a.m. | July 12, 4 p.m. |
| Santa Rosa. | July 8, 7 a.m. | July 9, 4 p.m. | July 12, 7 a.m. | July 13, 4 p.m. |
| Queen of Pae. | July 9, 7 a.m. | July 10, 4 p.m. | July 13, 7 a.m. | July 14, 4 p.m. |
| Bureau. | July 10, 7 a.m. | July 11, 4 p.m. | July 14, 7 a.m. | July 15, 4 p.m. |
| Santa Rosa. | July 11, 7 a.m. | July 12, 4 p.m. | July 15, 7 a.m. | July 16, 4 p.m. |
| Queen of Pae. | July 12, 7 a.m. | July 13, 4 p.m. | July 16, 7 a.m. | July 17, 4 p.m. |
| Bureau. | July 13, 7 a.m. | July 14, 4 p.m. | July 17, 7 a.m. | July 18, 4 p.m. |
| Santa Rosa. | July 14, 7 a.m. | July 15, 4 p.m. | July 18, 7 a.m. | July 19, 4 p.m. |
| Queen of Pae. | July 15, 7 a.m. | July 16, 4 p.m. | July 19, 7 a.m. | July 20, 4 p.m. |
| Bureau. | July 16, 7 a.m. | July 17, 4 p.m. | July 20, 7 a.m. | July 21, 4 p.m. |
| Santa Rosa. | July 17, 7 a.m. | July 18, 4 p.m. | July 21, 7 a.m. | July 22, 4 p.m. |
| Queen of Pae. | July 18, 7 a.m. | July 19, 4 p.m. | July 22, 7 a.m. | July 23, 4 p.m. |
| Bureau. | July 19, 7 a.m. | July 20, 4 p.m. | July 23, 7 a.m. | July 24, 4 p.m. |
| Santa Rosa. | July 20, 7 a.m. | July 21, 4 p.m. | July 24, 7 a.m. | July 25, 4 p.m. |
| Queen of Pae. | July 21, 7 a.m. | July 22, 4 p.m. | July 25, 7 a.m. | July 26, 4 p.m. |
| Bureau. | July 22, 7 a.m. | July 23, 4 p.m. | July 26, 7 a.m. | July 27, 4 p.m. |
| Santa Rosa. | July 23, 7 a.m. | July 24, 4 p.m. | July 27, 7 a.m. | July 28, 4 p.m. |
| Queen of Pae. | July 24, 7 a.m. | July 25, 4 p.m. | July 28, 7 a.m. | July 29, 4 p.m. |
| Bureau. | July 25, 7 a.m. | July 26, 4 p.m. | July 29, 7 a.m. | July 30, 4 p.m. |
| Santa Rosa. | July 26, 7 a.m. | July 27, 4 p.m. | July 30, 7 a.m. | Aug. 1, 4 p.m. |
| Queen of Pae. | July 27, 7 a.m. | July 28, 4 p.m. | Aug. 1, 7 a.m. | Aug. 2, 4 p.m. |
| Bureau. | July 28, 7 a.m. | July 29, 4 p.m. | Aug. 2, 7 a.m. | Aug. 3, 4 p.m. |
| Santa Rosa. | July 29, 7 a.m. | July 30, 4 p.m. | Aug. 3, 7 a.m. | Aug. 4, 4 p.m. |
| Queen of Pae. | July 30, 7 a.m. | Aug. 1, 4 p.m. | Aug. 4, 7 a.m. | Aug. 5, 4 p.m. |

The steamers Santa Rosa and Queen of Pae. leave San Francisco for San Diego, on the dates of their arrivals from San Francisco, and on their trips between San Pedro and San Francisco call at Santa Barbara and Port Harford (San Luis Obispo) only. The Bureau and Los Angeles call at all ports.

Cars to connect with steamers leave S. F. Depot, Los Angeles, as follows:

With Santa Rosa, and Queen of Pae., at 9:40 o'clock a.m.

With Los Angeles and Bureau, going north, at 4:50 o'clock p.m.

For passage or freight as above, or for tickets to and from all important points in Europe, apply to

H. McLELLAN, Agent.

Office, 2 Commercial st., Los Angeles.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

(Pacific System.)

SUNDAY, June 24, 1897.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Los Angeles daily as follows:

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 5:25 p.m. | do. | 8:15 a.m. |
| 8:00 a.m. | Deming and East. | 8:45 p.m. |
| 8:00 a.m. | El Paso and East. | 6:45 p.m. |
| 4:30 p.m. | Fernando. | 9:40 a.m. |
| 9:40 a.m. | Long Beach & S. Pedro | 4:25 p.m. |
| 9:15 a.m. | Los Angeles and East. | 7:40 a.m. |
| 9:15 a.m. | San Buenaventura. | 4:00 p.m. |
| 1:30 p.m. | San Fran & Sacramento | 11:40 a.m. |
| 7:30 p.m. | San Fran & Sacramento | 7:30 a.m. |
| 9:20 a.m. | Santa Ana & Anaheim | 3:45 p.m. |
| 4:40 p.m. | Santa Ana & Anaheim | 8:25 a.m. |
| 9:30 a.m. | Santa Monica. | 12:30 p.m. |
| 10:00 a.m.* | Santa Monica. | 7:30 p.m. |
| 1:00 p.m. | Santa Monica. | 4:50 p.m. |
| 5:00 p.m. | Santa Monica. | 8:50 a.m. |

AND RANGE.

Los Angeles County Pomological Society.

Hiram Hamilton, of Orange, president of the Los Angeles County Pomological Society, writes the following sketch of its work for a recent issue of the Orange Tribune:

The Los Angeles County Pomological Society has proved itself worthy of the support of every citizen of Southern California. Over two years ago it was organized in Los Angeles, on an entirely new basis—one of experiment. The plan was to meet quarterly, in a succession of fruit centers, so as to bring its essays and discussions home to each and every fruit-grower in the county, and develop the fruit industry to the utmost. Our limits will not allow us to recount all the good accomplished within the brief history of its existence. It is enough to say that it has entirely revolutionized the citrus industry of Southern California.

Now the orange-grower, instead of having to ship his fruit thousands of miles away to be frost-bitten, rotted and dumped into Western rivers, may sell his fruit on the tree, at home, for a good, round, living price, cash in hand. And this is the direct work of the Los Angeles County Pomological Society.

Orange was selected as the place to inaugurate this work, because it was believed by the originators to be the place to give the keynote to its future career.

How well they judged, let history answer. The old pepper trees, under which our first meeting was held, have now given way to Orange's beautiful plaza. But the inspiration born under their grateful and hospitable shade still lives and moves on. The generous hospitality of the citizens of Orange at that first meeting has been the watchword and inspiration of Pasadena, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Downey, Anaheim, Santa Ana and Monrovia. The hospitality of Orange has been emulated everywhere, and to such a degree as could hardly be expected beyond the bounds of Southern California.

The success of the Los Angeles County Pomological Society has drawn words of commendation from the press all along the line, and other counties are organizing on the same plan. The fruit-growers of San Diego county will assemble at Poway on the same day and hour that we meet at Orange. Salutation to them.

The literature furnished by the society, if collected into a quarto volume, would form a valuable contribution to pomology. The programme presented for the next meeting will be fully equal in interest to any yet presented. Five gentlemen of talent, culture and the ripest horticultural experience, will read papers that will be sought with avidity by the press, and will be read and re-read with profit everywhere.

The next quarterly meeting of this society will be held at Orange on Thursday of this week. The enthusiasm of Orange in the cause of horticulture, and the hospitality of her people, are well known, and, without doubt, the approaching session will be one of the most successful in the history of the organization. Addresses will be delivered by Hiram Hamilton, president of the society; D. Edson Smith, of Santa Ana; Milton Thomas, A. F. Kercheval and George Rice, of Los Angeles, and others. It is expected that Prof. D. W. Coulllette, the entomologist of the society, will read his annual report at the meeting.

Cherry-Growing in Placer County.

[Placer Republican.]

Cherries have proved to be one of the most profitable crops produced in this county, or anywhere from the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains up to a considerable altitude. The trees grow to an enormous size, and bear abundantly. It is said that Ben. Bidwell has a cherry tree which has produced 1750 pounds of fruit this year. The Oroville Register describes a cherry tree in that town which is 18 years old and stands sixty feet high. It measures 5 feet 8 inches in circumference, and last year bore by actual weight 2225 pounds of white or heart cherries. This year its crop is estimated at 2800 pounds. A year ago we described a black Tartarian tree in Robert Hector's orchard, in this county, which measures eight feet in circumference, and yielded \$250 in a single season. The tree is about 25 years old. Such trees are exceptional only because there are so few of them which have reached the age of full development. A celebrated cherry orchard of Placer is the one on the Boles ranch, on the American River, directly opposite Mormon Bar. The orchard consists of 700 trees, of which 160 are in bearing. The older trees are from 12 to 25 years old, while the new ones are from 1 to 4 years old. This year the 150 trees in bearing will have produced \$2500 at the lowest estimate. The first fruit set to market this year was from eight trees of the Early Knight variety, 12 years old, which produced 550 lbs. The whole number of 150 trees bearing stand on about two acres of ground. The varieties mostly cultivated on the ranch are the Royal Anne, the Black Tartarian, but the 350 trees planted last year were the Royal Anne and the Centennial. The latter is something entirely new, and it is thought that it will be a fine shipping cherry. It is something like the Royal Anne, but larger, and will keep longer. It is a seedling of the Napoleon Bigarreau, but it is much larger than its parent, and is beautifully colored with crimson and yellow. Some of the older Tartarian trees are two feet in diameter, and have this year yielded 150 ten-pound boxes of fruit.

A Protection from Gophers.

William H. Pennington writes as follows to the Contra Costa Gazette concerning a method of protecting orchard trees from gophers: "As the gopher is the most serious pest with which we have to contend, I will describe my ways of keeping the animal in subjection. I find that by thoroughly cultivating the ground of an orchard, keeping the soil very moist underneath a loose, dry earth, finely pulverized to the depth of four to six inches, the gopher has little inclination to work in the summer time, while it would be too wet for him to work during the rainy season. The only reason that I can assign for his not working during the dry part of the year is the ground being very loose and finely pulverized to the surface, he is unable to throw out the dirt without the annoyance of the fine, dry earth falling back into his newly-opened hole. I have noticed also that the gopher works further than the first or second row of trees from the outside, when the orchard is thoroughly cultivated. He appears to work as though trespassing on forbidden ground, and nearly comes to the surface in the summer time, filling the soil very compactly behind him as fast as he progresses, making it next to impossible to poison or trap him, as he has no open holes. After making this discovery I tried an

experiment which I find works like a charm. I obtained a coil of galvanized wire netting 150 feet long and two feet wide, and had it cut at the tinners' first through the middle of the entire length, and then the strip into lengths two feet long, making 150 pieces two feet long by one foot wide. Now I remove all the soil about the trees of the two outside rows to the depth of one foot, or where the roots branch out, and place the wire netting around the trees, fastening them at the top, middle and bottom by simply hooking in some of the points of the cut edges, and leaving the sharp, ragged cut edge on the bottom of the hole. I next place these so that the tree will occupy the middle of the wire cylinder, as far as possible resting the cylinder on the forked roots, and filling it in and around with the dirt taken from the hole. These wire cylinders being eight inches in diameter, will, of course, answer only for young trees. For large, old trees it is only necessary to increase the diameter, keeping the length of cylinder one foot the same. With this protection around the trees I succeeded in putting a sudden stop to the depredations of the sly-working little animal, for he could not gain entrance through the meshes, nor would he dare go near the bottom of the cylinder for fear of being caught on the sharp point. There has not been one tree girdled in the whole orchard since I began using the wire netting. In poisoning the gopher a piece of potato, with a small amount of strychnine placed upon it, put into his hole, is very effectual in keeping the animal thinned out in the uncultivated ground surrounding the orchard.

Summer Fallowing.

[Petroleum Courier.]

If there is one fact that the experience of the past season shows to farmers above another, it is that summer fallowing is the best policy. The plowing may not be satisfactory because of the hard crust of the soil, but the outcome or result in harvest will show the wisdom of such a course. The grain farms of Petaluma and Vallejo townships, summer fallowed the past year, will prove what we have asserted. It is generally supposed that deep plowing is necessary to produce a crop. Possibly this may be so on light soils, but in Vallejo township, where the soil is adobe, mixed more or less with sand, and deep, merely scratching the surface will produce a crop of grain if sowed in due season; possibly not first-class, but still a crop. The winter recollects crossing that township for two years before it was generally touched by a plow, and at this season of the year the heads of the wild oats, standing above the ground, almost as thick as the hair on a dog's back, were in fact the pommel of his saddle while riding through the valley and over the hills between Sonoma and Petaluma. From two to five tons of the best wild oats hay, without fencing, was common in Petaluma Valley in those early days.

Some Hints as to Butter-Making.

[Ben. Perley Poore.]

Now that the farmers have made Congress put a brand upon oleomargarine, they should see that their wives make good pains with the butter they make for market. The real product of the dairy surpasses the bogus imitation of it. Many things affect the quality of dairy butter, beginning with the food given the cow producing it, and whether the hands of the milker are clean and free from all taint. It is also affected by the regularity of the stroke in churning; for if the stroke be quick and irregular, the butter will be paler and softer, and not so rich as if the churning had been done more slowly and regularly. The cream of the milk is separated from the milk by cream, though it made add a little to the weight, has a bad effect on the color and texture of butter.

Much also depends on the temperature of the milk or cream at the commencing and during the whole process of churning; much upon whether the buttermilk is properly expressed, and the kind and quantity of salt used, and whether it is properly mixed with the butter, that is, thoroughly and equally. Much also depends on the degree of sweetness in which the dairy utensils are kept. I do not mean cleanliness alone, for they can be clean without being sweet, although they cannot be sweet without being clean. The state of the atmosphere, and the purity or impurity of the air with which the milk and cream comes in contact, also affect the quality of butter. The quality is also affected by the portion of milk or cream from which it is extracted, and whether from the last portion of milk drawn from the cow, and whether from cream that has risen in the first six, eight or ten hours, or from that of a longer period.

Seed Corn.

Corn that would grow well formerly to be considered all that was necessary in selecting seed. To ascertain this fact specimens were brought in a box of earth kept near a warm fire. This is a much less severe test than planting in the open ground. Samples that would grow all right in the house failed when planted in the field. Not only this, but the higher vitality of the best seed insured more rapid and vigorous growth and darker color of the leaves. Deep-seed corn in warm, dry places insure this. All the moisture that can be dried out of seed corn has, after planting, to be absorbed from the soil with which it is in contact. This makes the soil dryer and invites the admission of warm air from the soil. This may explain why many farmers have found no benefit or positive injury from soaking seed corn, and have abandoned the practice, though not able to explain why it should not be an advantage. Corn ground should, at planting time, be in fine tilth. If this is the fact, it will never lack moisture to germinate the seed, however dry it may be when planted.

LIVESTOCK.

The Holstein-Friesian Breed of Cattle.

[Rural New Yorker.]

It is claimed that no other breed so successfully combines milk, cheese, butter and beef. It is also the best of the milking qualities of the Holsteins. They won their first fame in this country at the fair. As butter-producers they have been steadily improved. They have won many prizes and are to be won many more. For beef purposes the breed has attracted much attention. Cows have been slaughtered which gave about 62 per cent. of dressed beef from the carcass. For veal the calves of this breed are famous. They are always large and mature readily. The cows are much esteemed for family use. They are quiet and gentle and give a large flow of good milk. The cows, in their original country, are all members of the family. The statement is made, in the catalogue, that facts disprove the popular idea that milk production depends more on feed and care than on breeding. No good milk can perform her duty without proper feed and care, but the cow herself must be of the best in order to handle the feed. Some animals are naturally milk-makers. They give 25 per cent. less milk than cows at their sides having exactly the same food and care. An instance is given of two heifers from the same cow, but by different bulls, which were tested for butter at the same age, the same season of the year, and fed upon much the same feed. One exceeded the other by over 100 per cent. Could anything make clearer the point which breeders and dairymen have been urging for years? It is an accident when good dairy animals come from parents with poor dairy reputations. It is again an accident when parents of good dairy reputations fail to produce good dairy offspring.

A Valuable Breed of Hogs.

The razor-back hogs of Florida are formidable creatures, according to the Palatka News, which says: "We have seen his long trunk divide a dog like a sword; we have seen a panther so terribly wounded that the poor cat crept off in despair to die, while the hog reeked not of flowing blood from his own neck and shoulder, but proudly

challenge the roar of the night. On one occasion the writer of this was sleeping in camp, and around lay a pack of hounds who had often proved that a bear at bay brought no terror to their hearts, and who carried scars of wounds in strife with the wildest and the panther. But a number of these razor-backs came around in the dead of night, and when the dogs attempted to drive them off, they charged like warriors true and tried. They swept off the dogs and charged over the hunters. Blankets, guns, cooking utensils and fishing-rods became things of the past, and stout men took refuge in the boats. Then, to save the dogs, revolvers entered into the fray, and finally the fierce grunters moved off in search of pastures new."

Strawberry-Fed Pork.

[Santa Cruz Sun.]

From A. B. Wilkinson, who has just returned from Pescadero, we learn of a decidedly new phase of the development of our G. C. It is well known that on the plateaus at the top of the cliffs, which border much of the coast from Point New Year to Pescadero, there grow quantities of a delicious wild strawberry, because the sturdy little plant pushes its way even down into the sand along the beach. The fruit is large in size and delicious in flavor, and this year the crop is so good that droves of hogs have been turned into these unique seaside pastures, and with all the gusto of sylvanaries are fattening themselves upon the luscious dainties. Illinois boys of her "corn-fed pork," but she will have to take a seat now on the favor of California's new dainty, "strawberry-fed pork."

THE DAIRY.

[Ben. Perley Poore.]

Now that the farmers have made Congress put a brand upon oleomargarine, they should see that their wives make good pains with the butter they make for market. The real product of the dairy surpasses the bogus imitation of it. Many things affect the quality of dairy butter, beginning with the food given the cow producing it, and whether the hands of the milker are clean and free from all taint. It is also affected by the regularity of the stroke in churning; for if the stroke be quick and irregular, the butter will be paler and softer, and not so rich as if the churning had been done more slowly and regularly. The cream of the milk is separated from the milk by cream, though it made add a little to the weight, has a bad effect on the color and texture of butter.

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Much has been said and written against touching butter with the hand while preparing it for use, as the heat of the hand injures the butter, etc. Now, I do not pretend to be sage enough to enter into the philosophy of this controverted point, but I will state what I know, viz.: I know that it is the general practice in Ayrshire (a county in Scotland much famed for the good quality of its butter and cheese) to clap the butter on the hand, in order to express the buttermilk, and to mix the salt thoroughly through it with the hand; to take it out of the churn with the hand, and to pack it into pots or firkins with the hand.

I have seen different plans of working butter, besides the use of wooden clappers, wooden pressers, of different shapes and powers, and also cloths for absorbing the buttermilk; yet I consider the bare hand to be superior on the whole, especially if the butter is to be used for eating. The cause the use of the hand is the most certain way of getting out all of the buttermilk. Many people who disapprove of working butter with the hands are in favor of washing it with water, but in my opinion it will be more injured by the latter than by the former treatment.

POULTRY.

Would-be Monopolist in Eggs.

[Pacifica Transcript.]

"If I owned all the hens in the county," said a Missouri marketman, as he counted out a dozen eggs, and put them in a customer's basket, "and a place to pasture them, I would ask just ten cents for the basket, and I would be the boss millionaire."

"How's that?"

"How's that? Maybe you don't know, young man, that over 26,000,000 chickens each day, announcing the birth of a new nation, are hatched in the farmer boys busy last year gathering in the efforts of 26,000,000 hens. But they did. Well, these efforts for 365 days result in 9,600,000 separate and distinct eggs, or 80,000,000 dozen, as near as I can figure. The average took just 750,000,000 dozens of those eggs to supply the demand for Tom and Jerry's puddings, hard and soft-boiled eggs, egg-nog and ham and eggs at that. I figure at 30 cents a dozen, that is, that about 24,000,000 price. Thirty cents a dozen for 750,000,000 dozen climbs up to the comfortable little purse of \$225,000,000. There's nothing mean about me, and I had the handling of those offerings of the nation when I'd be satisfied with a profit of 2 cents on a dozen."

Last year must have been a good one for people visiting in the country, for folks broiled, fricasseed and roasted something like 600,000,000 chickens, roasting and broiling up the little balance of 50,000,000 dozen eggs. Those 50,000,000 dozen were turned into chickens that gobbled up \$300,000,000 of the hard-earned coin of this realm, ciphering the thing down close, at 50 cents a chicken, don't you see? poultry, but from the size of the diamond pins of ones that do, I don't hesitate a minute to say that there can't be less than 5 cents profit on every chicken they sell. Last year New York took 25,000,000 dozen of eggs to satisfy her, and she paid \$9,000,000 to get them. Now, New York State only keeps hens enough to lay about 8,000,000 dozen, and so, of course, we have to go knocking around all over the country and part of Canada, to get up to the mark. It would take all the eggs that New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts hens are responsible for to supply this city with all the eggs it wants. The 25,000,000 eggs used here last year, if laid in a single line, one

after another, without a hair's space between them, would reach from Boston to San Francisco. I tell you there's a big thing waiting for some one who can get a corner on eggs."

We have a printer in this office who has gone into the chicken business for all it is worth. We will call him "Slug Two." "Slug Two" was led to this step by the awful price of eggs. He ordered a dozen hens from a country dealer, figuring that each hen would lay an egg a day. This would be seven dozen a week, which, at the present market price, would be \$1.85. As their keeping would cost but 25 cents a week, it would require little figuring to show that "Slug Two" would be the gainer of \$1.60 each week that he kept these hens. The chickens were promptly delivered. The first day he did not expect the hens to do anything, as it would take them one day to get used to their new quarters. But the second day he put on a "sub" and stayed at home to gather eggs. Early in the morning the chickens commenced crowing. He straightway repaired to the house.

"My dear," said he to his wife, "do hens crow?"

"Why, certainly," said she, "but when they do it is a sign of bad luck."

He watched all day, but there was no increase in the egg output. The second day he looked the same when he consulted a German lady.

"Hens won't lay in the winter season unless they are kept in a warm place," said the oracle.

Then he brought in a couple of the chickens, and put them in the baking oven. Their sufferings were very soon over.

"I believe there is something in the saying that a crowing hen brings bad luck," muttered "Slug 2." Then he was advised to buy on a small grain and feed them oats, to feed them meat, and he bought porterhouse steak, and chopped it up for them. But not a single egg could be got. Worn out, disgusted, and about \$5 out of pocket, he was about to kill the hens and get the eggs, which he had no doubt they were carrying around through pure perversity, when his wife advised him to sell them. He brought around an intending purchaser yesterday, who no sooner looked at them than he commenced laughing.

"What's the matter?" asked "Slug Two." "Have I got them too fat?"

"Mein Gott, no!" roared his neighbor, "but dem hens are all roosters."

He was the true "Slug Two," for he was lavishing all his time and labor and a good deal of meat on male specimens of the feathered tribe. He says the next time he goes into the poultry business he'll buy a hog.

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TWO FRIENDS MEET.



"Hello! old fellow. What have you been doing to yourself? You look like a subject for the undertaker," exclaimed the man on the right.

"And I," said the other, "have been taking the genuine Swift's Specific, which has built me up from the first dose."

"Why, certainly," said she, "but when they do it is a sign of bad luck."

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